FROM A LEGAL STANDPOINT.

The Case of William Sheppard—Sentenced to Eighths Months Hard Labor for Contempt of Court.

Columbia Register.

All day yesterday everybody in Columbia was wondering what Judge Townsend was going to do with Sheppard, but it was not until about 5:30 that the Judge filed his decision with the Clerk of Court. In it he gives his reasons very clearly and forcibly, and ends by sentencing Sheppard to pay a fine of $200 and serve a sentence of eight months in the Pententiary.

The following is Judge Townsend's decision in the case:

A warrant was issued by Trial Justice Tradewell against William Sheppard for keeping and selling intoxicating liquors and maintaining a common nuisance, under the Dispensary law. Judge W. C. Benet on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1895, granted an order of injunction restraining him from selling, keeping or giving away intoxicating liquors in his place of business on Gervais street, in Columbia, South Carolina. No indictment has yet been submitted to the Grand Jury, and the case is still pending in the Court of General Sessions.

This is a proceeding instituted by the State of South Carolina against William Sheppard, under Section 22 of the Dispensary Act, approved 2d of January, 1895, to try and punish him for violation of the order of injunction. In the petition filed by the Assistant Attorney General, representing the State, it is alleged that a warrant was duly issued, an order of injunction granted and personally served, and that the defendant disobeyed the same by selling intoxicating liquors in the place of business enjoined. Affidavits were annexed to the petition, and these making out a prima facie case, a rule was issued requiring the defendant to show cause at a specified time and place why he should not be attached for a contempt in disobeying the order of injunction, which rule was personally served. At the hearing of the case the defendant filed the following return:

"The return of William Sheppard to the order signed by the Hon. D. A. Townsend, presiding judge, July 9th, 1895, respectfully shows:

1st. That on the face of these proceedings the court had no jurisdiction to grant said restraining order, on this rule to show cause, because the same is unconstitutional in these particulars:

(a.) For it is contrary to Article IV, Sections 1, 15 and 16 of the Constitution of South Carolina.

(b.) For it is contrary to Article 1, Sections 11, 13 and 14 and 19 of said Constitution, and therefore respondent respectfully demands a trial by jury.

2d. This respondent admits that on the 23d day of January, 1895, a warrant was issued by Hugh A. Tradewell, a Trial Justice in and for the County of Richland, charging this respondent with keeping a place in the city of Columbia, State of South Carolina, where alcoholic liquors are sold, bartered or given away in violation of the Dispensary law, and he was bound over to appear at the spring term of court, 1895, for said county. That the Grand Jury of said county has failed to find a true bill, and that the case is not now pending in the Court of General Sessions for said county, and that the case has been continued by the State without any fault of this respondent, and that this respondent has at all times been anxious and willing to have said case tried, and is willing to meet his accusers face to face, as granted him by the Constitution of this State, and that he denies that he is guilty of said charge.

3d. Respondent admits that a certain order signed by Hon. W. C. Benet, presiding judge, was served on him on about the——day of ——,1895, and that he denies that he, his servants or agents have violated any of the terms of said order, and for a defense alleges that on the 29th of January, 1895, all his right, title and interest in the business on Gervais street, in the city of Columbia, was sold out at public auction by B. C. Pollock, auctioneer, and since said date the respondent has had no interest whatsoever in said business.

4th. Further answering, respondent says that he denies that on the 8th day of July he ever sold any beer to John Hall; he denies that on the 9th day of July last he sold any beer to E. H. Holloway; he denies that on or about the first of June last he sold a half pint of corn whiskey to Ervin Lyles; he denies that on the 4th day of July he sold a bottle of beer to C. J. Stevenson, and submits in reply to the affidavits that if people do congregate at said place of business on Gervais street, this respondent has nothing to do therewith as the same is not his place of business.

And, in conclusion, this respondent denies all the allegations in said affidavit, not hereinbefore specifically admitted, or denied, and herewith presents his witnesses, and asks that said case be heard orally.

Wherefore respondent having disclaimed any intention to violate any order of this honorable court respectfully asks that the rule be discharged and that respondent be allowed to go hence without day.

John McMaster,
Respondent's Attorney.

The Defendant and the State of South Carolina produced testimony, which was partly oral and partly by affidavits. In the argument, the counsel representing the defendant assailed the jurisdiction of the court to grant the restraining order upon various grounds. The 1st ground is that the Dispensary Act is in contravention of Article 4, Sections 1, 15 and 16, of the Constitution of South Carolina in that it confers equity jurisdiction upon the Court of General Sessions.

This is a mere assumption, for in fact, section 22 of the Dispensary law does not attempt to confer any such jurisdiction upon the Court of Sessions.

The provisions are, that the application by the proper officer for the restraining order shall be made to a Circuit Judge, at chambers, within the Circuit, and authority is conferred expressly upon him to grant the order. There is a further provision, that any person violating such order of injunction shall be punished for contempt, and the proceedings for this purpose shall be had in the court, or in vacation by the judge thereof. It is further provided, that the trial for contempt and the punishment shall be as required by law, and the proceedings shall conform as nearly as may to the practise in the Court of Common Pleas. Provision is also made, for pleading by the party charged, the compulsory attendance of his witnesses, and all other privileges allowed parties by law to excuse any contempt, or to disprove the same.

It was clearly within the power of the General Assembly to declare any violation of a restraining order punishable, and to confer the authority to punish upon a Circuit Judge, or the court. All the provisions of the Act manifest an intention on the part of the Legislature to confer the jurisdiction to try and punish for such contempts, not upon the Court of General Sessions, but upon the Circuit Judge of the Circuit or the Court of Common pleas. Why are the practice and trial in such cases assimilated to that in the Court of Common Pleas, if this court is not invested with the power to try such cases? It does seem to me that the terms of the Act refute the argument of Defendant's counsel.

It is further contended, that the Code provides the only manner and cases in which injunctions can be granted, and that a summons and complaint are essentially necessary in any case to authorize the granting of an order of injunction.

The Court of Equity has always possessed the power of granting injunctions, especially in suits to abate and restrain common nuisances, and in other cases. All that is required in the practice is, that the parties interested and necessary shall be brought before the court, so that their rights may be determined, no matter what the form of pleadings may be.

"The sections of the Code in regard to injunctions, considered as a whole, by the comparison of each of its parts, do not materially change the mode of practice which existed before the abolition of all distinction between legal and equitable remedies. The Constitution and existing Statutes confer the general powers upon the Circuit Judge to grant injunctions." Watson vs. Citizens Savings Bank, 55 C. R., 177.

But the General Assembly of the State is competent, if it sees fit, to provide other modes and cases for the granting of injunctions in special cases, than those provided for in the Code of Procedure.

In the Dispensary Act it is expressly declared that an injunction may be granted to restrain common liquor nuisances, in accordance with certain provisions and modes of practice, and if these should conflict in any way with the Code, they are paramount, and only add to the provisions of the Code. In fact, the pleadings in this case are substantially a summons and complaint, for the State is plaintiff and the party interested is defendant, and all the necessary allegations are made, a rule to show cause issued, answer filed, and the case is heard practically in an action.

The second objection is, that the Act is in contravention of Article 1, Section 11, of the State Constitution, which is as follows: "The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate."

In Lucken vs. Wishman, 5 S. C., 411, held: "The declaration in the Bill of Rights, section eleven, that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, does not apply to cases within the equitable jurisdiction of the court."

In Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S., 673, in a case involving the validity of an injunction to abate a nuisance, in which the question of the right of trial by jury was considered, the court said:

"As to the objection that the Statute makes no provision for a jury trial in cases like this one, it is sufficient to say that such a mode of trial is not required in suits in equity brought to abate a public nuisance."

The Statute of Kansas is like that in South Carolina, and makes no provision for a jury trial, nor does the Dispensary law.

In Ellenbecker vs. Plymouth County, 134, U. S., 31, the court said: "The right of a court to punish for contempt without the intervention of a jury was a well established rule of the common law. It it has even been understood that proceedings according to the common law for contempt of court have been subject to the right of trial by jury, we have been unable to find any instance of it."

It is further contended, that the Act is in contravention of the 13th, 14th and 19th sections of the State Constitution.

These rights guaranteed by the sections are confined to criminal prosecutions. Contempt proceedings while they may be criminal in their nature, are not of themselves criminal actions or prosecutions. They are incidental, and may occur in any action, civil or criminal, and neither the constitutional right to be tried by a jury, nor to be confronted with the witnesses, nor any other rights mentioned in these articles, exist in such proceedings—State vs. Mitchel, 32, N. W. R., 1053.

It is further contended, that the defendant cannot be adjudged guilty of contempt until he has been convicted of maintaining a liquor nuisance, and an order of injunction granted before conviction is a duility.

The Dispensary Act provides, that the party when charged with the offense, and while the case is pending in the Court of Sessions, may be enjoined from continuing the nuisance, and can be punished for contempt for violation of the order. In this proceeding, it appears that the criminal case is pending against the defendant, and the order of injunction is authorized in such cases. The equity doctrine that there must be conviction before abatement of a nuisance, has been changed by the Statute, and the cases cited by counsel to establish this doctrine are inapplicable.

It is further contended, that the order of injunction restrains a criminal proceeding, and for this reason is a nullity.

In fact, it does not do so. The equity doctrine invoked could have no application to this case, because authority is conferred expressly by the Act upon the Circuit Judge.

Is the order of injunction granted by Judge Benet void? In contempt proceedings it is competent for a party to show that the order was void for want of jurisdiction in the judge or the court to grant it.

The order is granted in exact conformity to the provisions and requirements of the Dispensary Act, and is valid unless the section of the Act is unconstitutional. This section is very nearly like the 13th section of the Act of Kansas relating to intoxicating liquors. In the case of Mugler vs. Kansas, 123 U. S., 657, the Supreme Court of the United States sustained the constitutionality of the Kansas Act, relating to granting injunctions and contempt proceedings.

In Iowa a similar law has been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of that State.

The Supreme Court of South Carolina in Aiken vs. George has also held the Act to be constitutional.

I feel constrained to hold that section 22 of the Act is constitutional, and that Judge Benet had jurisdiction to grant the order of injunction.

No effort was made to dissolve the injunction after it was granted. When an order of injunction is made, it must be obeyed.

"Where one is served with an order apparently valid, he must obey it, or at once move to correct it, and on motion to commit him for contempt in disobeying the order, the only issues to be considered are the excuses for disobeying it, and the regularity of the proceedings had under the order by the party seeking to procure the process for a contempt."—Hilton vs. Patterson, 18 Abb., 245.

"An order for an injunction, etc., etc., however erroneously or irregularly obtained, must be implicitly observed so long as it exists. A party affected by it cannot disregard it or treat it as a nullity, but must have it discharged on proper application. A man who does not obey it to the letter, so long as it exists, is guilty of a contempt," etc., etc.—Kerr on Injunctions, 638.

The question is, has the defendant violated the injunction? It is insisted by him that, after the restraining order was granted, he sold his interest to his brother, Henry Sheppard, and has no connection whatsoever with the place restrained. I am satisfied that the sale made by the defendant was a sham, and that this defense has suggested itself as a dernier resort.

All the witnesses testify that he has been about the place day and night since the alleged sale, and defendant does not deny this.

I am also satisfied that intoxicating liquors have been sold in the place of business restrained, since the granting of the order of injunction by the defendant, or with his knowledge and consent, and a case of disobedience of the order of injunction is clearly established. It is therefore adjudged and ordered that the said Wm. Sheppard is guilty of contempt of this court.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that for the violation of said order of injunction, the said William Sheppard pay a fine of two hundred dollars ($200.00) and be confined in the State penitentiary at hard labor for the period of eight (8) months.

D. A. Townsend, Circuit Judge.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Under this decision the following order, directed to Constable Speed, was issued:

Under the decree this day rendered in the above entitled case, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, you are hereby directed and commanded to arrest William Sheppard, mentioned in said decree, and commit him to the authorities of the State penitentiary, who are hereby authorized and directed to receive him, for the purpose of serving a sentence of eight (8) months imposed upon him by said decree for the reasons therein stated.

It is ordered further, That you make a return of your proceedings hereunder and file the same with the said decree.

D. A. Townsend, Circuit Judge.

Attest: E. R. Arthur, C. C. C. P. R. C.

RICHLAND'S ACTION.

Wisdom, Discretion and Fairness at Last Govern the Haskellite Stronghold.

The State.

Richland has cast the die. The convention yesterday, called by the County Executive Committee to discuss the matter of a division of the delegates to the constitutional convention between the factions, and decide whether or not there should be such a division, reached the conclusion that the delegates should be divided, so that the Conservatives shall have three and the Reformers two; that they shall be chosen in the primary election called by the Irby committee, the three conservatives receiving the highest votes and the two Reformers receiving the highest votes being declared the nominees to be presented to the general election. The vote stood 39 to 55, and it was a noteworthy fact that there were many absentees from the delegations elected by the city clubs, while the country clubs were fully represented.

The convention was held in the county court house, beginning promptly at the noon hour. It continued in session until after two o'clock.

COULDN'T MIX UP WITH REFORMERS.

Col. F. M. McMaster was chairman.

Mr. E. J. Watson was secretary.

Mr. W. H. Lyles said he had been apprised that he had been elected a delegate from the Ward 3 club. He had been a member of that club since its organization. He had given it his heartiest support, and had the best feeling for its members, but for sometime he had not taken the steps it had taken, for those steps were against his conscience and principles. He believed they had been swept away from Democratic moorings. He could not conscientiously act as a delegate to the convention which was subordinate to the Irby committee. His name was stricken from the roll at his request.

Mr. N. G. Gonzales said that he had been elected a delegate from Ward 3, but that there was a possibility that this convention would decide to go into the Irby primary and as he did not propose to be bound by such action, he desired to resign his seat in the convention.

THE DELEGATES.

The roll of delegates was then made as follows, there being many absentees:

Ward 1, Club No. 1—C. M. Smith, A. T. McCants, G. V. Allworden, G. V. Hennies, Henry Alexander, J. W. Muller, J. H. Hearne, John Irwin, G. M. McIntosh, Allen Jones, John T. Sloan, Jr., Nelson Emlyn, M. C. Robertson, J. E. Turner, H. C. Patton, Dr. T. C. Robertson, E. C. Hartin.

Ward 1, Club No. 2—James F. Griffin, Chas. F. Hoefer, Pringle T. Youmans.

Ward 2, Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 consolidated—A. M. Boozer, T. B. Aughtry, E. J. Brenner, W. S. Reamer, R. S. DesPortes, John M. Stork, A. M. Riser, R. B. Bryan, A. N. Talley, J. P. Meehan, W. C. Swaffield, R. F. Clark, Dr. A. Earle Boozer, Dr. T. M. DuBose, John T. Seibels, Dr. W. M. Lester, Matt Elson, W. R. Mullier, D. R. Flenniken, Wm. Barnwell, Joe Epstin, Dr. A. A. Sylvester, W. Brill.

Ward 3, Clubs Nos. 1 and 2 consolidated—B. A. Rawls, John L. Casey, C. M. Douglas, J. P. Thomas, George Irwin, G. M. McIntosh, D. H. Goble, J. W. Smart, F. H. Weston, T. T. Talley, M. A. Bridges, B. Berman, E. McC. Clarkson, Charles Ellis, Geo. Huggins, W. B. Lowrance, Robert McDouglas, C. J. Poat, E. C. Shull, J. M. VanMetre, V. C. Badham, F. D. Kendall, R. C. Wright, M. C. Wallace, J. R. Allen, P. M. Brice.

Ward 4, Club No. 1—Col. F. M. McMaster, Capt. G. A. Shields, John Fitzmaurice, C. J. Beck, John J. Joy, N. W. Trump, R. C. Keenan, J. B. Riedlinger, T. J. Harper, Wm. Fitz-Gibbon, J. B. Duke, Tilman Watson, T. J. Lipscomb.

Ward 4, Club No. 2—F. Sumter Earle, Jeff May, W. M. Swygert, H. G. Heidt, J. K. P. Neatherry.

Eastover—J. B. James, W. D. Walker, —— Kennedy, Josh Cotton.

Gadsden—H. W. Adams, Dr. W. W. Ray, F. E. Williams.

Killians, Club No. 1—L. H. Seay, J. M. Folk, T. H. Lumas, Tom Davis, J. S. Lumas, G. T. Palmers.

Killians, Club No. 2—J. B. Motley, W. W. Macon, J. F. Powers, J. B. Davis, J. M. Thornton, J. M. Martin.

Hampton's—No delegation.

Davis'—W. D. Davis, W. C. Kelley, DeBruhl Cobb, C. K. Brown, J. A. Davis, Robt. Medlin, Frank Miles, G. W. Cunningham.

Horrell Hill—W. S. Hogan, Jr., F. H. Roberts, Ed. Harmon, W. H. Paget, P. B. Spigener, A. W. Brazell.

Camp Ground—Fred Harmon, A. R. McGrady, Charles Kinsler, J. M. Keith, G. W. Eargle, O. F. Chappell, W. A. Douglass, John H. Kinsler.

Garner's—W. T. Lucius, W. Jones, D. B. Cotton, W. D. Cunningham.

Walnut Grove—S. O. Harvey, T. J. Beacham, T. W. Graham, J. B. Agnew, Clerk.

CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

The report of the committee which was appointed by this committee to meet on the 22d of June ultimo, having sent up the minutes of such meeting as a report of the proceedings thereof, the same was, on motion, received as information.

On motion, the committee adjourned.

D. H. Magill, Secretary. F. B. Gary, Chairman.

WESTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Westbn offered the following:

Whereas there is a movement among the Democrats of South Carolina to bury their past differences, to reconcile the opposing factions in the party, and

Whereas such a movement is truly commendable and desirable, and should receive the hearty support of all who love their State and glory in its prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Richland county should send to the constitutional convention a delegation composed of three Conservatives and two Reformers.

Mr. Brennen thought this was premature. He hoped that it would be withdrawn. He wished to know how they would elect the delegates if they decided to divide. The call should be explained

Mr. Brennen asked if this convention could nominate.

Dr. Ray said it could do so; it could do anything.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

Mr. George Hennies offered the following resolution, Mr. Watson having withdrawn his for the time being:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that we divide the delegation to the constitutional convention, allowing two Reformers and three Conservatives, and that the Reformers name two and the Conservatives name three, to be voted on be this convention.

THE PREAMBLE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Weston's resolution was then taken up.

Mr. Talley moved to strike out the preamble.

The preamble was withdrawn by Mr. Weston.

Mr. Brennen said that while he might desire a division they ought not to promise more they could carry out. We have things facing us that are different from anything heretofore. There is nothing in this resolution that can bind any man. Nothing is said about a primary. How are you going to carry it out? I think it is time to bury the hatchet. But how can we carry it all out? How can you do it? A primary means one thing or nothing. When you recommend delegates in a primary you must elect them.

Mr. Weston—That will be provided for subsequently by a resolution in this convention. What's the use to tangle these things up? It will be provided for.

Mr. H. L. Patton said the main purpose was to take the sense of the convention as to the division of delegates. This was no time in this crisis to be hair splitting. If it is voted down, we can go to our homes. The future was for the convention to decide.

COL. THOMAS SPEAKS.

The question was called for, the viva voce vote was taken and the roll was about to be when Col. Thomas requested to be allowed to say a few words. He said he had carefully considered the matter. He seconded the resolution with the preamble withdrawn. I do this because it reflects upon gentlemen who honestly disagree with us. He had seen the white people divided since 1890. In all of it he had respected the motives of the good men of both factions. The tactics employed were the tactics employed in the period from 1868 to 1876. They were proper then. He was old, but he would fight the fight over again. Such is not the spirit in which this crisis can be met now. He referred to Gen. Hampton's cry of "no compromise." He disagreed and said this was the gravest issue, and, if the convention put the negro out of politics, as he hoped it would (applause), then they could afford to divide and it would be best, but one of the most momentous epochs in South Carolina as approaching. He went into the enormity of the undertaking of framing a Constitution. Shall this crisis come with a divided white Democracy? Nay, we must have a solid phalanx. He has heard it said that they had no apprehension from the colored vote. But they must remember that they were making a Constitution to last for perhaps a century. The white race will be untrue to itself if it does not conquer its passions in this fight. The idea of minority representation was a grand one in government. He did not mistrust his fellow citizens or suspect treachery in advance.

WESTON WINS.

Mr. Weston's resolution was then called for again, and the viva voce vote having been unsatisfactory, the roll was called. Only ninety-two delegates voted, delegate after delegate from the city clubs failing to respond. The Weston resolution, without the preamble, was than adopted by a vote of 51 to 39.

TWO TO THREE.

There was an attempt to adjourn, but the chairman declared the motion laid on the table. After declining to hear several who were clamoring for his attention, the chairman recognized Dr. Robertson, who moved that as many candidates as felt like it should go into the primary, and that the two Reformers and the three Conservatives getting the highest votes should be declared Richland's nominees.

Mr. Patton offered as an amendment, which was accepted, that the executive committee be asked to prepare such rules for the primary election as would carry out the agreement made in this convention. The whole thing was then adopted.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

What They Did Last Sale Day—Primary Election Ordered—Managers—Resolutions.

Abbeville, S. C., July 1, 1895.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Abbeville County met pursuant to the call of the chairman in the Court House at 12 m.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

RULES OF THE PRIMARY.

After ordering a primary election to be held on the 30th of July, 1895, for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the following resolutions were offered by D. H. Magill and adopted. Be it

Resolved, By the Abbeville County Democratic Executive Committee, this first day of July, 1895, and by the authority of the same, that the rules for governing the membership of the Democratic clubs, the qualification of voters, and the conduct of primary elections of the Democratic party of South Carolina, adopted June the 7th, 1894, be and the same are hereby adopted and made of force for the government of the primary election to be held on the 30th of July, 1895, for delegates to the Conventional Convention.

That the plumping of candidates shall not be allowed, and no ballot shall be counted unless it contain the names of six candidates who have duly filed with the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Abbeville County a pledge in writing, to abide the result of the primary and support the nominees of the party, at least ten days before the said primary election.

WHAT CANDIDATES MUST DO.

That candidates for membership in the Constitutional Convention shall, at least ten days previous to the primary election, file with the chairman of the County Executive Committee a pledge, in writing, to abide the result of the primary and support the nominees of the party. No vote for any candidate who has not complied with this rule shall be counted.

PLACES OF SPEAKING.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the campaign meeting:

Resolved, That the following named dates and places be and the same are hereby appointed at which all candidates for membership in the Constitutional Convention of the Democratic party, shall address the people.

McCormick, Thursday, July 18th.
Greenwood, Saturday, July 20th.
Due West, Tuesday, July 23rd.
Lowndesville, Thursday, July 25th.
Abbeville, Saturday, July 27th.

MANAGERS OF ELECTION.

The following named persons were appointed as managers of election at their respective precincts:

Hodges—J. M. Leith, J. H. McCord, C. W. Rainwater. T. E. Polhill, Clerk.

Abbeville No. 1—A. B. Morse, R. E. Cox, H. H. Hill. J. E. Jones, Clerk.

Abbeville No. 2—J. W. Bullock, W. A. Calvert, W. E. Wilson, H. T. Wardlaw, Clerk.

Stoney Point—H. Y. Goddard, S. S. Majors, A. A. Arnold. Erskine Arnold, Clerk.

Lowndesville No. 1—S. S. Bolles, J. C. Thomas, J. G. Hardin. B. B. Allen. Clerk.

Lebanon—David Gilliam, Foster Hammond. Samuel Evans. Marion Link, Clerk.

Means Chapel—A. G. Cochran, H. R. Wilson, A. M. Reid. L. C. Nickles, Clerk.

Bradley—W. J. Gaines, James McQueruss, J. H. Chiles, Jr. J. R. Carwile, Clerk.

Verdery—W. P. Devlin, Moffat Drennon, John Kerr. J. W. Scott, Clerk.

Troy—James Lyon, F. A. Cook, J. F. Clinkscales. W. T. Bradley, Clerk.

Greenwood—L. Sneppard, John R. Bullock, T. D. Jones. B. F. Duckett, Clerk.

Antreville—S. B. Knox, S. J. Wakefield, A. M. Irwin. John Black, Sr., Clerk.

Phoenix—P. H. Adams, S. W. Domineck, J. S. Watson. J. S. Lake, clerk.

Long Cane—D. P. Hannah, G. W. McKee, A. T. McIlwaine. A. F. Calvert, Clerk.

Hampton—W. A. Callaham, R. M. Ashley, J. N. Ashley. W. W. Wilson, Clerk.

Ninety-Six—J. W. Fouche, J. A. Calhoun, John Pinson. J. P. Phillips, Clerk.

Due West—M. B. Clinkscales, Maxey Donald, Alfred Nance. C. B. Cowan, Clerk.

Mt. View—J. B. Dawson, Robert Grant, J. F. McMahan. J. A. Schroeder, Clerk.

Lowndesville No. 2—W. C. Shaw, J. Evans, W. F. Wright. Benj. Wilson, Clerk.

Magnolia—R. O. Bell, C. G. McAllister, D. L. Wardlaw. W. A. Lanier, Clerk.

Donalds—Watt Johnson, C. V. Martin, W. R. Dunn. W. J. Donald, Clerk.

McCormick—S. L. Edmunds, T. J. Price, T. A Box. F. P. Branch, Clerk.

Belvue—Will Morrah, John Wardlaw, J. B. Britt. J. H. Morrah, Clerk.

Cedar Springs—Alph Lyon, Calvin McLain, W. H. Frith. John Martin, Clerk.

Jones—J. F. Morrison, W. T. Jones, J. T. Crane. Basil Morrison, Clerk.

Mt. Carmel—T. W. Mars, Henry Hester, W. R. Powell. J. W. Morrah, Clerk.

When the School Commissioner will be in his Office.

I WILL BE IN THE SCHOOL Commissioners office on Saturdays, except the 1st Saturday in each month, and also on Saledays and other public days during the present fiscal year, for the purpose of transacting the business of the office. W. T. MILFORD,
Jan. 25, 1895. School Commissioner A. C.

House and Lot for Sale.

I OFFER MY HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Abbeville for sale. The lot contains two acres, the house eight rooms, and all the premises in perfect repair. Every improvement and easy terms.

Apply to W. C. McGOWAN,
Dec. 12, 1894, tf Abbeville, S. C.

NICE PHOTOGRAPHS!

All Sizes — All Prices.

IN LATEST STYLES OF FINISH. Also copying and enlarging done at reasonable rates.

I have GALLAGHER'S negatives and will make photographs from them.

M. V. LOMAX.
Over HADDON'S store.

STILL THE STYLE.

WILL BE WORN :-: ALL THE YEAR, SOLID SILVER

Belt & Buckles.

NEW STYLES, NEW DESIGNS, NEW LOT, NEW PRICES.

Sterling Silver Bracelets

LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE ABOVE NEW GOODS AND PRICES.

R. C. BERNAU,
THE JEWELER.

Port Royal and Western Carolina R. R.
Augusta and Asheville Short Line.
J. B. CLEVELAND, Receiver.
Schedule in Effect June 22, 1895. Eastern Time.

Lv Augusta	9 40 am	8 00 pm
Ar Greenwood	12 10 pm	12 30 am
Ar Anderson	8 00 pm	
Ar Laurens	1 33 pm	
Ar Greenville	2 50 pm	
Ar Glenn Springs	4 05 pm	
Ar Spartanburg	3 00 pm	
Ar Saluda	4 38 pm	
Ar Hendersonville	5 16 pm	
Ar Asheville	6 20 pm	
Lv Asheville	8 00 am	
Lv Hendersonville	9 03 am	
Lv Saluda	10 01 am	
Lv Spartanburg	11 45 am	
Lv Greenville	11 55 am	
Lv Laurens	1 15 pm	
Lv Anderson	9 20 am	
Lv Greenwood	2 15 pm	5 00 am
Ar Augusta	5 05 pm	8 35 am
Lv Greenwood	5 23 pm	
Ar Raleigh	1 26 am	
Ar Petersburg	6 00 am	
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	
Ar Norfolk	7 10 am	

To Athens, Atlanta and Points West.

Lv Greenwood	12 48 am	2 31 pm
Ar Elberton	2 04 pm	4 01 pm
Ar Athens	3 03 pm	5 05 pm
Ar Atlanta	4 09 pm	6 30 pm

Close connections at Greenwood for all points on S. A. L. and C. & G. Railways, and at Atlanta to the West.

For Rates and Schedules, apply to
R. L. TODD, Travelling Passenger Agent,
725 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.
W. J. CRAIG, Gen. Pass. Agent,

Seaboard Air Line.

Schedule in effect Dec. 23, 1894. "The Atlanta Special," solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

Double Daily between Atlanta and New York.

NORTHBOUND. No. 38, Daily.	No. 402, Daily.	Central Time. Daily and Sunday	SOUTHBOUND No. 403, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.
8 15pm	12 00 m	Lv Atlanta Ar U.Depot, City Tc.	4 09pm	5 20am
	2 38pm	Ar... Winder....Lv Eastern Time.	3 42pm	
11 48pm	3 03pm	Lv Athens Ar	3 03pm	3 40am
12 57am	4 01pm	Ar Elberton Lv	2 04pm	2 31am
1 29am	4 27pm	Ar CalhounFls Lv	1 37pm	1 55am
1 42am	4 38pm	Ar Watts Lv	1 21pm	1 42am
1 55am	4 49pm	Ar Shops Lv	1 10pm	1 30am
2 02am	4 55pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	1 15pm	1 29am
2 15am	5 05pm	Ar Cana Lv	1 00pm	1 10am
		Ar Salak Lv	12 53pm	
2 33am	5 23pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	12 48pm	12 57pm
2 47am	5 34pm	Ar Saluda Lv	12 36pm	12 44pm
2 49am	5 36pm	Ar Lota Lv	12 34pm	12 42pm
3 30am	6 08pm	Ar Clinton Lv	12 04pm	12 10pm
5 08am	7 23pm	Ar Chester Lv	10 51am	10 50pm
6 30am	8 45pm	Ar Monroe Lv	9 37am	9 00pm
10 25am	9 45pm	Ar Charlotte Lv	5 50am	7 58pm
7 48am	9 48pm	Ar Wadesboro Lv	8 37am	8 11pm
8 30am	10 20pm	Ar Rockingham Lv	8 05am	7 41pm
8 40am	10 30pm	Ar Hamlet Lv	7 54am	7 30pm
12 30pm	7 50am	Ar Wilmington Lv	7 30pm	8 45pm
9 40am	11 21pm	Ar So. Pines Lv	7 10am	6 27pm
10 30am	12 03am	Ar Sanford Lv	6 28am	5 31pm
11 50am	1 26am	Ar Raleigh Lv	5 17am	3 50pm
1 42pm	2 33am	Ar Henderson Lv	4 10am	1 52pm
3 12pm	4 05am	Ar Weldon Lv	2 48am	11 54am
5 50pm	7 30am	Ar Norfolk Lv	9 00pm	9 15am
5 51pm	6 00am	Ar Petersburg Lv	12 55am	9 50am
6 43pm	6 40am	Ar Richmond Lv	12 23am	9 05am
11 10pm	10 45am	Ar Washington Lv	8 40pm	4 30am
12 48am	12 05pm	ar Baltimore Lv	7 31pm	2 40am
3 45am	2 20pm	Ar Philadelphia Lv	5 16am	11 47pm
6 53am	4 53pm	Ar New York Lv	5 20pm	9 00pm

Between Atlanta and Charleston.

No. 34.	No. 36.	Daily. Cen. Time.	No. 43.	No. 45.
7 15am	3 45pm	Lv Atlanta, c.t. Ar	8 00am	6 45pm
8 55am	5 30pm	Ar Tucker, E.t. Ar	8 09am	6 58pm
10 41am	7 45pm	Ar Athens Ar	Ex.Sun.	5 08pm
11 45am	Ex.Sun.	Ar Elberton Ar	"	4 01pm
11 13pm	"	Ar Calhoun Fls Ar	"	3 26pm
12 21pm	"	Ar Watts Ar	"	3 18pm
12 35pm	"	Ar Shop Ar	"	3 08pm
12 43pm	"	Ar Abbeville Ar	"	3 07pm
1 00pm	"	Ar Cana Ar	"	2 54pm
	"	Ar Salak Ar	"	2 47pm
1 18pm	"	Ar Greenwood Ar	"	2 42pm
1 33pm	"	Ar Saluca Ar	"	2 25pm
1 35pm	"	Ar Lota Ar	"	2 21pm
12 55pm	"	Ar Clinton Lv	"	1 42pm
12 15pm	"	Lv Clinton Ar	"	1 20pm
4 15pm		Ar Columbia Ar		11 15am
5 50pm		Ar Sumter Ar		11 00am
8 40pm		Ar Charleston Lv		7 15am

Trains Nos. 402 and 403 are solid vestibule trains with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, through sleepers between Monroe and Portsmouth, Va.; Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York; sleeping cars between Charlotte and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41, solid between Atlanta and Norfolk, carrying Pullman sleeping attached, making direct connection at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Washington and New York, and all points north and east; at Norfolk with steamers for Washington, Bay Line of Baltimore, Old Dominion for New York. Trains 34 and 45, solid trains between Atlanta and Columbia, with through coaches for Charleston. Tickets for sale at union depot or at the company's ticket office, at No. 6 Kimball House.

JOHN H. WINDER, Gen. Mangr.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.
E. J. WALKER, City Pass. and Ticket Agt.

Estate of Rev. W. F. Pearson, Dec'd.

Notice of Settlement and Application for Final Discharge.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 1st day of August, 1895, I will render a final account of my actings and doings as Executor of the Estate of Rev. W. F. Pearson, deceased, in the office of Judge of Probate for Abbeville County at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and authenticated or be forever barred.

E. E. PEARSON, Extx.
J. F. PEARSON, Extr.
July 8, 1895, tf

Estate of Mrs. Ann H. Sims, Dec'd.

Notice of Settlement and Application for Final Discharge.

TAKE NOTICE that on the 2d day of August, 1895, I will render a final account of my actings and doings as Administrator C. T. A. of the Estate of Mrs. Ann H. Sims, deceased, in the office of Judge of Probate for Abbeville County at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as such.

All persons having demands against said estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and authenticated or be forever barred.

J. R. MINTER, JR.,
Administrator Com. Testamento Annexo.

E. F. GILLIARD,

∴ TAILOR, ∴

HAS moved, and occupies the room recently occupied by J. L. Clark, the gunsmith, and is now prepared to do all kinds of repairing and cleaning of gentlemen's clothes on short notice.

Samples of suits always on hand. Charges reasonable

A Complete and Full

STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED

Metropolitan Brand of Mixed Paints

— OF —

JOHN LUCAS & CO.

always on hand at the

City Drug Store.

PRICES IN ONE GALLON CANS by the single car $1.25. A liberal discount to painters using large quantities.
Oct. 25, 1893, tf

ABBEVILLE HOSPITAL!

H. D. REESE, SURGEON.

THE place to carry your SICK WATCHES and BROKEN CLOCKS, where they will be looked after and attended to at all hours of the day with skill and experience. No turning you away or sending Patients off to have them treated elsewhere, but I will put them going at prices to suit the times.

Wedding Presents, Clocks, ∴ :-: and JEWELRY.

Prices Down.

H. D. REESE,
THE PEOPLE'S JEWELER.

NEW Grocery Store.

We have opened up in the HOTEL BLOCK a full stock of

STAPLE & FANCY GROCERIES

TO BE SOLD AT THE

Lowest Prices for CASH.

Call on us when in need of anything in our line and we GUARANTEE to sell you what you want as LOW as first class goods can be sold.

Fresh Fish

RECEIVED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Yours to Please,

H. W. LAWSON.
Jan. 16, 1895, tf

UnrivalleD

—0—IN—0—

VARIETY, STYLE, :-: QUALITY and PRICE.

YOU WILL BE CHARMED WITH THE MANY RICH NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY, DRESS STUFF, SILKS, LACES, JET TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

—OFFERED DURING THE MONTH OF—

MAY

AT

HADDONS.

WM. H. PARKER, President.